

The Saturday Evening Post

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FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

TO
Sill love thy dear Mother; for, oh, 'tis a bliss
To behold an affection so righteous as this;
I know thou dost love her for all that is just,
And thou wilt love on still—yes, love on to the last.

Yes, I know that to thee, it is pleasure indeed,
To soothe the lone heart that in secret will bleed—
Yes, yes, 'er the lone and the desolate, thou
Diligently look with a grief-moaning brow.

I know it for I have been blest with thy smile,
When the anguish of sorrow was raging the while.
When lonely and wretched, and friendless, I grieved,
Thy kindness, my soul from its torture relieved.

Oh! never from this heart shall thy name be effaced,
But mid the manifold afflictions that tread,
Be deeply engraven, and with those I hold dear,
Remember'd till death freeze all memory here.

And thy Mother—oh, still love thy Mother as now,
For 'tis beautiful thus to see piety bow
O'er the couch where a Mother is wasting away,
The remnant of feeble mortality's day.

Oh, how beautiful, and how heavenly too,
Than all the gay shadows that gild the eye know,
Is the spirit that watches through sickness and grief,
And brings to a parent's fond bosom relief.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.
DOMESTIC HAPPINESS.

Deep in a sweet sequestered vale,
Beside some verdant dale,
Lived once a man and woman—
They were a virtuous pair.

Their humble cot in rustic pride,
Display'd but scanty store;
Yet were their honest hearts content,
They did not covet more.

No world's vice, no folly there,
Did once its sting disclose;
On luxury's ever enervate,
To break their sweet repose.

Contentment dwelt in mild array,
Within their humble door;
Nor did they once regret that they
Were friends and not a peer.

And though their state sometimes would
Their peace of mind divide,
Yet never were their pious hearts,
Devoted to complain.

For still they thought, as Christians would,
That each affliction given,
Was sent but to remind their hearts,
To be prepared for heaven.

And this had true religion taught
Their minds above the rest,
Whatever happen'd was but just,
And happen'd for the best.

Best Providence their faithful guide,
With kind protecting arm,
Had ever kept their hearts secure,
From every pending harm.

Thus many a pleasing year had flown,
Yet they no haughtiness knew,
And as their locks were silver'd o'er,
Affection stronger grew.

And often would they bless the hour,
Their privilege to prove,
That heaven had join'd their hearts to live,
In sweet united love.

Yes, sweet affection, virtue, peace,
In modest beauty spread,
Their chosen gifts to joy content,
Beside their humble bed.

And many a fervent prayer they breath'd,
To thank indulgent heaven,
For all the mercies it bestow'd,
And which to them was given.

For mortal we—how few like they—
Exempt from worldly pride,
How few who seem content with that
Which heaven doth provide.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.
EXTENSIVE—TO

Ab! why that frown of cold disdain,
Say, canst thou dare to chide me,
Or by thy vaunting actions pain,
The heart that was devoted thee?

Too vain I fear thy heart has prov'd,
It thought mine could respect thee,
That all who saw thee surely lov'd,
When scarce they could respect thee.

But pray let dear experience say,
That woman's love's a treasure
That is not to be thrown away,
At every man's pleasure.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.
THE DEATH OF MY BROTHER.

He was a man of his for all in all,
I never shall love him like again—
I saw the sports of early years,
Can bring delight or dry my tears?

The only heart that could brighten,
With mine responsive heart as light,
Is still and beats no more.

The eye that beam'd with joy serene,
Whenever joy in mine was seen,
Has lost its lustre, fled its light,
Is closed in perpetual night.

To speak now no more,
That tongue whose accents once were sweet,
Said Brother, we again shall meet,
I never shall hear that voice again.

To see that face no more,
Which once was so dear to my eye,
To see that face no more,
Which once was so dear to my eye.

That brother, and the only one
That ever loved me, he is gone,
Who would his life, his all resign,
To comfort or to ransom mine.

Will meet me here no more,
Gold lies and upon his breast,
And over him now the turf is growing,
For now he lies there in a rest.

Where bliss in purity is glowing,
Glorious Church, N. A.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.
THE MORALIST.

There is something in sickness that breaks
down the pride of manhood—that softens the
heart, and brings it back to the feelings of infancy.

Who that has suffered even an advanced life, in
sickness and despondency; who that has pined
on a weary bed in the neglect and loneliness of a
foreign land—but has thought on the virtues
"that looked on his childhood," that smoothed
his pillow, and administered to his helplessness.

Oh! there is an enduring tenderness in the love
of a mother to a son, that transcends all other af-
fections of the heart. It is neither to be chilled
by selfishness, nor daunted by danger, nor weak-
ened by worthlessness, nor stifled by ingratitude.

She will sacrifice every comfort to his conveni-
ence; she will surrender every pleasure to his en-
joyment; she will glory in his fame, and exult in
his prosperity; and, if adversity overtake him, he
will be dearer to her by misfortune; and if dis-
grace settle upon his name, she will still love and
cherish him; and if all the world beside cast him
off, she will be all the world to him.

How many indulgences—luxuries—even con-
veniences, could we dispense with, if we were
only blessed with a cheerful temper. It is meat
and drink and clothing. A man with it, is hap-
pier when clothed in rags, than the discontented
Cæsar, who is arrayed in purple and fine linen.—
It is money in bank to a man—for though he may
have little money he does not want much. He
makes the most of every thing he has. He is the
true Economist, for he economizes all the means
of happiness.

Too much care turns the young man gray,
And too much care turns the old man to clay.
The truth of the song is better than its metre.
A cheerful temper communicates itself to all
around you. It drives away from your bosom the
ill passions of envy, hatred, devouring ambition,
pale faced avarice, and the "green eyed mon-
ster," jealousy.

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Whether it depends upon temperament or habit
or exertion, this is certain, that cheerfulness sel-
dom agrees with idleness. A man must be em-
ployed—his mind must be occupied to a certain
extent by some active pursuit—or he becomes
dissatisfied, and he preys upon himself.

Cultivate then a cheerful temper. It is the
friend of the virtues—the sworn enemy of vice.
It rests with yourself to obtain it. When pos-
sessed, it sheds light and peace and happiness all
around it.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.
TO THE PRINTERS.

I have long felt a desire to address you, to ex-
press my opinion on the character of your paper—
and the important responsibility you have upon
yourself as the conductors of a public journal,
which may or may not be the means of much ad-
vantage to many, and the young in particular, as
your attention to propriety in choosing materials for
"reproof and instruction," forational amuse-
ment, for example, for virtue, and religion, may
give it a beneficial tendency.

They who have under their guidance so ef-
fective an engine for the improvement in well-
doing, and for training the minds and correcting
the errors of our youth, should reflect seriously on
the nature and purity of those living streams
which are to flow from its operation in such exten-
sive and various directions, probably to deaden,
if not exterminate, the poisonous weeds of vice,
while they nourish and cherish the heavenly plants
of truth and morality in the minds of many. These
considerations should cause them to be at all times
on their guard. To avoid carefully what may have
the remotest appearance of an offence against im-
munity, decency or truth. To be as cautious in
procuring that which may gratify, inform and be-
nefit.

It is an evidence I think, of the correctness with
which you have conducted your paper, that it has
stood while others have fallen; you have been es-
tablished now about, or a little better than two
years, during which period no less than eight
papers have started in this city, whether intended
as in opposition, I am unable to say, but at any
rate with the same opportunities and the same
chance of success, and they have failed. You
were all equally before the public—the public has
seen and judged of your respective merits, and has
awarded accordingly. They have unequivocally
given to you a preference over the eight. There is
in this expression of opinion, a meaning not to
be mistaken, and let me add, a confidence not to
be abused. The inference to be deduced from
this almost exclusive patronage is, that the com-
munity have pursued has been an approved one, and
consequently the one which interest and duty
points out as the fittest hereafter.

A prominent, and certainly one of the best fea-
tures in your plan, is the absence of party politics,
and religious contentions; these things may be, and
very probably are proper enough in their places—
in their places then let them be retained.

reflection, or affecting tale, calculated to convey
with effect, some lesson of charity, piety and vir-
tue, that they may be thereby benefited, and made
wiser and better when without these inducements
they might have turned their attention to some
more trifling employment, and thereby have lost
the good which an expectation of mere "fun"
may have led them to; for many would pass by a
paper, unless it was thought to contain something
pleasing and those too who never think of reading
any thing, or of looking for amusement beyond
the giddy round of pleasure.

NOTE.—We are not desirous of boasting, or of
being considered capable of making ungenerous
reflections on the misfortunes of others, nor shall
we it is presumed be accused of either, if we ob-
serve, in confirmation of the remark of our cor-
respondent, that while several contemporary pa-
pers have failed through want of encouragement,
we have continued to receive a regular increase
of patronage, and at this moment our paper has
nearly five times the number of subscribers it had
at its commencement in 1821.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.
"Jack's as good a man as Mr. Longhorne."

Old Jeremy Longhorne was a wealthy
gentleman who resided on the heights of
the Neshamony, in the county of Bucks.
—He possessed a large farm, and kept a
number of negroes. He was frequently a
representative for the county in the old
provincial assembly, and was much em-
ployed in services of a public and political
nature. He died a great many years ago,
and his virtues were enumerated by the
Bucks county Bard, Satterthwaite, in a po-
etical eulogium which was published in
print about 1740. It is said that once when
the old gentleman returned from an excu-
sion on business, pretty late in the evening,
he called to his black man Jack, and order-
ed him to put up his horse; perceiving the
fellow was in a sullen humour, and mutter-
ed to himself as he went, Longhorne had
the curiosity to follow him, unperceived,
that he might learn the purport of his so-
liloquy, with which, it seems, he was a
little diverted. "Massa ride about de
country—come home at night—all dark—
call Jack—Jack come put away my horse
—Jack tired and sleepy—poor Jack put
away Massa's horse, all in de cold—Jack
no like it—for tinks, Jack's as good a man
as Mr. Longhorne."

Some time ago, I inquired of a friend
what was the reason we had so few men
amongst us now-a-days, that would for
eminence compare with the dignified char-
acter of the last and preceding genera-
tions. His reply was, that now, Jack had,
in his own estimation, become as good a
man as Mr. Longhorne.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.
Relieved of Heaven, the smiling sun shall shed,
His moonlight halo round thy honoured head.

Whether we consider America as rising
into national importance from the glory of
her achievements, or the splendour of her
emancipation, involves a question of no
importance to the actual existence of the
fact. If we look upon her as she now
stands, with no companion in her form of
government, we wonder at the temerity of
that policy which could point her to such
an untrodden path; and if we regard her
in the felicity of her existing system of
Republicanism, we admire the genius that
planned, we bless the perseverance that
executed, and adore the firmness of those
stupendous intellects, who, among the con-
fusion of a universal revolution, fixed her,
a Republic, on a basis too immutable, too
unchangeable to be shaken by the convul-
sions that have crumbled thrones and em-
pires. So glorious an example should be
the signal for the imitation of the world.
So splendid an accomplishment should be
the landmark for the guidance of the uni-
verse. It should raise the dormant feel-
ings of the inhabitants to our north, and it
should stimulate our brethren to the south
to wrestle for a moment with the horrors
of illegitimate persecution, till the period
should arrive, when, casting behind them
the fetters that have trammelled every en-
ergy of the soul, they rise a glorious Repub-
lic; on the ruins of a loathsome monarchy.

In contemplating the characters which
the American revolution brought into the
field of action, it requires no prejudice to
exalt their virtues and extol their work;
neither is it necessary for the existence of
any unnatural feeling, to palliate those mi-
nor failings, of which, as soldiers and as
statesmen, they were guilty. Any private
anecdote, any little circumstance relating
to these great men should be handed down
from one generation to another, as the
legacy of worth and bravery, to their an-
xious and admiring children. But let those
things which expose the weaknesses of our
patriotic fathers (for who, with all his
generous prejudices, will deny that some be-
longed to them) be buried in the impatient
slumbers of eternity. Who is there that
would fully such a noble theme, by the re-
lation of one individual tale derogatory to
the dazzling splendours of their well ear-
ned fame. Hallowed be the memories of
such noble characters; sacred be the turf
that rests upon them; and while there lives
one generous American, let him look upon
their tombs as the mementos of all that
was great and good.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.
Whether we are to consider under the gen-
eral head of classic grounds, every spot
which may have been the scene of action,
is a question which the reader must decide

for himself; for, as he decides, so he must
consider the ground a few rods below the
Swedes' Church. At that spot, there was,
during the American revolution, an insig-
nificant redoubt of some half a dozen guns,
but with a garrison sufficiently courageous
to point them against two British frigates,
on their way to the city. The resistance,
however, which this formidable battery
opposed to the passage of the English, was
not of so terrible a nature as to induce them
to return, but after having exchanged a few
shots, more by way of salute than retalia-
tion, they proceeded on to the city. The
writer once heard an aged female say, that
when a girl, she and her companions in
playing in and about the fort in question,
amused themselves by opening and exam-
ining the ammunition boxes attached to
every gun, and which being unemployed
and empty, were open to their inspection,
they were horror struck by finding in one,
the body of an unfortunate individual who
had committed suicide.

Within the burial ground of the Swedes
Church, repose the remains of the cele-
brated American Ornithologist, ALEXAN-
DER WILSON: not as he requested when
dying, overshadowed by willows, and birds
singing o'er his grave; but without a sin-
gle leaf to shade, or a single bough on
which his favorite songster might warble
o'er him.

December 7, 1823.

TALES OF THE DEEP.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.
THE STORM—CONCLUDED.

I should, according to promise, have told you
before, what were the immediate causes of Ma-
ria's grief. But the little incidents that force
themselves upon my attention are so numerous,
and to me so interesting, and awaken such re-
collections, that I cannot but indulge them, though
it be at the expense of even appearing tedious.
But you cannot be expected to feel that deep in-
terest which I feel, and which I love to indulge,
although it creates in my mind many melancholy
sensations. You never listened to the clear, musical
tones of her sweet voice, or beheld the gentle and
eloquent expression of her fine countenance. She
often sang, and with much tenderness and feel-
ing. I remember well the last time we heard her;
as usual we were seated on the deck, when the
sun had just descended to its golden rest beyond
the waters, and had left rich and magnificent
piles of immense clouds above the spot where it
had set, and which were gilded around their
variegated edges with romantic brightness, and the
smooth sea as far as the eye could trace it, was
covered with equal brilliancy, it became softened by
degrees, and finally the clouds, the waters, and the
heavens all became suffused in one deep mel-
lancholy blue. It was then that we heard for the
last time the melody of her sweet song—the evening
was mild and calm, our white sails hung from the
yards still and motionless, as if waiting to hear
her accustomed voice, as if listening to catch the
soft strain, or occasionally moving in undulating
folds, gently fanning, as if to waft it away—whit-
ter? to her home? to the skies. She sang, as we
all hung in admiration on the melody, these beau-
tiful lines, beginning

"As down in the sunless retreats of the ocean,
Sweet flowers are springing no mortals can see,
So deep in my heart the still prayer of devotion,
Unheard by the world rises silent to thee,
My God!—pure warm, fond, silent to thee,
Unheard by the world rises silent to thee," &c.

The third day after we left land a circumstance
occurred which threw a gloom over every thing,
and was feared, and with too much truth, to be the
forerunner of affliction. One of the seamen was
taken sick, and it immediately became evident,
that the scourge of tropical climes, the yellow
fever, had commenced its ravages on board, and
threatened all with destruction. What was to be
done? was the fearful enquiry of all. Confined
within such narrow bounds flight was impossible.
The next day, a second and a third were seized
with the fatal symptoms, and the first was be-
coming delirious and at night expired, it now re-
quired all the attention of the well to assist the
sick—every precaution was taken, every exertion
was made that ingenuity could suggest; yet all
seemed to be unavailing, and we waited in awful
suspense the termination of our fate. Yet amid
the terrors of our situation the dead were not for-
gotten; nor did we neglect to pay the last duties
with becoming decency. That evening on which
it expired, the first corpse was committed to the
deep—it had been wrapped up and properly se-
cured in a sheet, with a few pieces of lead suffi-
cient to make it sink—it was then laid upon one
of the hatches, which had been taken off for the
purpose, and we all gathered around it, while our
captain read with a voice expressive of that pious
feeling and regret which the scene inspired, the
funeral service for the dead; at the conclusion of
which, the body was gently slid off and fell with
a mournful splash into its liquid grave, which
closed over, but hid it not, and we beheld it sink
into an almost inconceivable distance down,
down, as if it would never disappear; for the wa-
ter was so clear and transparent, it seemed both
to hide our fellow mortal in its watery bosom—we
finally lost it, but thought ceased not to follow
to its last resting place, to accompany it down to
the distant immeasurable depth.

"Where months, years and ages shall circle away,
And still the vast waters above it shall roll."

The pestilence raged in its fury and swept, Oh,
need I tell you, it swept away among the rest, our
two passengers. Maria survived, though she
called upon death—and when clinging frantic to
her mother's corpse, Oh awake, awake, she cried,
I have come to comfort me but there; Oh my mother,
I cannot let thee go—Henry! too, oh my brother
thou art gone, and now my mother, my mother!
—But why should I pain you with a recital of her
agonized sufferings, I cannot recollect them with-
out anguish—suffice it say, she was torn from her
embrace with despair marked upon her counte-
nance. She at first could scarcely be constrained
from throwing herself into the sea, to look as she
saw for her mother. She afterwards became more
calm, but reason had fled, and she wandered
about the vessel unconscious of every thing around
her, till the fatal night of the storm, which en-
ded her sufferings.

"On beds of green sea-bowers thy frame shall be
laid,
Around thy white bones the red coral shall grow.
Of thy fair yellow locks threads of amber be made,
And every part suit to thy mansion below."

CHARITY REWARDED.

Not many years after the County of Lincoln
began to be settled by the English, a strange in-
cident came one day into an inn, in the town of
Litchfield, in the dusk of the evening—and requir-
ing the hostess to furnish him with some drink and
supper. At the same time, he observed, that he
could pay for neither, as he had no success in his
ing—but promised payment as soon as he should
meet with better fortune. The hostess refused
him both the drink and supper—called him a
fool, drunken, good-for-nothing fellow—and told
him that she did not work so hard herself to throw
away her earnings upon such creatures as he was.
A man who sat by, and observed that the Indian
then turning about to leave so inhospitable a place,
shewed by his countenance, that he was suffering
severely from hunger and weariness. directed the
hostess to supply him with what he wished, and en-
gaged to pay the bill himself. He did so. When
the Indian had finished his supper, he returned to
his benefactor, thanked him, and assured him that
he should remember his kindness, and whenever
he was able would faithfully recompense it. At
the present, he observed, he could only reward
him with a story, which if the hostess would give
him leave he wished to tell. The hostess whose
compliance had been recalled by the prospect of
payment, consented. The Indian, addressing him-
self to his benefactor, said "I suppose you read
the Bible." The man assented. "Well," said the
Indian, "the bible says God made the world, and
then he took him, and looked on him, and said,
'It is very good.' Then he made dry land and wa-
ter, and sun and moon, and grass and trees, and
took him and looked on him, and said, 'It is all
very good.' Then he made beast and birds, and fish,
and took him and looked on him, and said, 'It is
all very good.' Then he made man and took him
and looked on him, and said, 'It is all very good.'
Then he made woman, and took him and
looked on him, and said, 'It is all very good.'
Then he made him be as no day say one such
word." The Indian having told his story withdrew.
—Some years after, the man who had befriended
him had occasion to go some distance into the
wilderness between Litchfield and Albany, then a
frontier settlement, where he was taken prisoner
by an Indian about and carried to Canada. When
he arrived at the principal settlement of the tribe,
on the southern borders of the St. Lawrence,
it was proposed by some of the captors that he
should be put to death. During the consultation,
an old Indian woman demanded, that he should
be given up to her, that she might adopt him in
the place of a son whom she had lost in the war.
He was accordingly given to her, and lived through
the succeeding winter in her family, experiencing
the customary effects of savage hospitality. The
following summer, while he was at work in the
forest alone, an unknown Indian came up to him and
asked to meet him at a place which he pointed
out, upon a given day. The prisoner, agreed to
the proposal, but not without some apprehensions
that mischief was intended him. During the in-
terval these apprehensions increased to such a de-
gree, as to dissuade him effectually from fulfilling
his engagement. So on after the Indian found him
at work again, and very gravely reproved him for
not performing his promise. The Indian told him
that he should be satisfied, if he would meet at the
same place on a future day, which he named.—
The man promised to meet him and fulfilled his
promise. When he arrived at the spot, he found
the Indian provided with two muskets, ammu-
nition for them, and two knapsacks. The Indian
ordered him to take one of each, and follow him.
The direction of their march was to the South.
The man followed, without the least knowledge of
what he was going to do, or whether he was go-
ing—but concluded that if the Indian intended him
harm, he would have dispatched him at the begin-
ning, and that at the worst he was as safe where
he now was as he could be in any other place.
—Within a short time, therefore, his fears subsided,
although the Indian observed a profound and
mysterious silence concerning the object of the
expedition. In the day time they shot such game
as came in their way—and at night kindled a fire,
by which they slept. After a tedious journey of
many days they came one morning to the top of
an eminence presenting a prospect of a cultivated
country, in which was a number of houses. The
Indian asked his companion whether he knew the
ground. He replied eagerly that it was Litch-
field. His guide, then after reminding him, that
he had so many years before relieved the wants of a
famished Indian, at an inn in that town, sub-
joined, "I am that Indian—now I pay you—go
home." Having said this, he bade him adieu—
and the man joyfully returned to his own house.

The following anecdote is extracted from the
2d edition of a description of Brunswick, Maine,
lately published. It is a good story.

Among the first settlers of Brunswick, Me. was
Daniel Malcolm, a man of undaunted courage, and
an inveterate enemy of the Indians, who gave him
the name of *Sungumrunny*, i. e. *very strong man*.
Early in the spring, he ventured alone into the
forest for the purpose of splitting rails from the
spruce, not apprehensive of the return of the In-
dians so early in the season. While engaged at
his work, and having opened a log with small
wedges about half its length, he was surprised by
Indians, who crept up and secured his musket,
standing by his side. "Sungumrunny," said the
chief, "now we got you; I long want you; you
long time speak Indian, long time worry me; we
have got you now; to look up stream to Canada."
"Well," said Malcolm, with true sagacity, "you
have me, but just help me open this log before I
go!" They all five in number, agreed. Malcolm
prepared a large wooden wedge, carefully drove
it, took out his small wedges and told the Indians
to put in their fingers to the partially cleft
wood, and help pull it open; they did; he then
suddenly struck out his blunt wedge and the
elastic wood instantly closed fast on their fingers,
and he secured them all.

A Jolly Sailor—A jolly Sailor, indeed!—if he
is jolly, it is when he is in shore, and because he
is not at sea. And so we see him on sign-posts;
but if we judge him by appearance, on his own
element, his spirits are generally below the com-
mon standard, and nothing seems to vivify him
but "re dy about," "helm's a-dee," "fore sheet,"
"fore-top bowline," "haul main top sail," &c. &c.
A carpenter or a ploughman begins his labors
with a song, but from the cheerless ways of men
cut off, the sailor's occupation has more of the
stiffness of death; his carelessness is vacuity, but
unlike Gymn, he does not go whistling for want
of thought. Indeed, his voice is seldom heard
but in "Aye! Aye!" or "O'heave ho! heave ho!"
as heavy as the anchor he weighs. And what
cause has he for joy?—he is either on the totter-
ing deck, or sunk in a noisome scuttle; rats him-
self into a scurry with salt meats, and drinks di-
rectly water; rests only from great fatigue, or from
the listlessness of doing nothing; drows in the
day, and watches in the night; and at the time
when all the world runs to shelter, he is then
most exposed. He has less self direction than a
man of any of the other civil classes of sailors;
his bondage differing in a thing from the master
but in the privilege of changing his master,
one he must always have.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1823.

This day of December the members assembled in the Capitol at Harrisburg. The names of the different counties were read by the Clerk of the last house, Mr. Hunk, from which it appeared that the following members were elected; of whom 98 answered to their names. [Those marked with a dagger † absent.]

Venango—Orrison—Samuel Hays †.
Erie and Warren—Thomas H. Hill.
Mercer—John Leach.
Berks—Samuel Lawrence.
Allegheny and Butler—James R. Stevenson.
James Patterson †, John Brown, Morris Sullivan.

Washington—Joseph Lawrence, Joseph Ritten, James Keys, Jonathan Knight.
Greene—Nathaniel Black.
Fayette—James Todd, Henry W. Beecher, David Cummings.

Perry—Jacob Huggins.
Adams—J. Cassell, I. Wiseman.
Philadelphia county—Jacob Holgate, Jacob H. Hays, G. N. Baker, J. A. Mahony, J. B. Norbury, J. B. Sutherland, Robert O'Neill.

Philadelphia City—Wm. Lehman, J. Keating, Jr., John M. Reed, Henry J. Wilkins, Charles Graess, Henry Wilcox.
Bucks—A. Mann, A. Thompson †.
Burlington—H. Shippen, F. Cassidy.
Dauphin—Wm. Cochran, V. Hummel.

Montgomery—J. B. Stringer, Michael Cook, Robert C. Hobart, Jonathan Roberts.
Westmoreland—John Markle, John M. Wise, James Clark.
Franklin—F. Smith, W. Macley, Robert Smith.

Lancaster—John Reynolds, Samuel Gresh, J. K. John Perry, Jacob Bachman, John Hays.
Berks—W. Anderson, Henry Boyer, James Korbart, Daniel Hottenstine, Wm. Adams †.

Indiana and Jefferson—John Taylor †, James Rankin.
Lebanon—O. George Selzer †, Gottlieb Orth, Delaware—Abner Lewis.
Northampton, Pike and Wayne—William G. Scott, C. J. Hutter and N. Eldred.

Mifflin—Thomas Simson, Robert Alexander.
Centre and Clearfield—John Mitchell, Martin Hoover.
Bucks—Solomon M. Nair, William Purdy, John B. Calvin, J. John Moore.

Chester—Elijah Lewis, Joshua Hunt, David Potts, Jr., John Chandler.
York—William Diers, Samuel Jordan, John Gardner, Christian Hettrich.
Cumberland—Abraham S. McKinney, Martin Reinger.

Lehigh—George S. Eisenhart, Samuel Meyer.
Northumberland—Thomas Painter.
Union—James Dale, Simon Snyder.
Columbia—William M. Bridge, Alexander Celly.

Luzerne & Susquehanna—Conelius Cortright, Jacob Hyne, Jr., Jacob Drumettier, Bradford—Lemuel Streeter.
Somerset and Cambria—Alexander Ogle, Peter Livergood.

Lyscoming, Potter, M. Kean and Tioga—Andrew Ferguson, Jr., John Ryan.
The House then, on motion of Mr. Ogle, proceeded to the choice of a Speaker, for which station,

Joseph Lawrence had 48 votes.
William Lehman 19.
Robert Smith 16.
Jacob Huggins 7.
John Reynolds 2.
Jacob Casat 1.

Joseph Lawrence of Washington county was, therefore, elected Speaker; and with the members present, took and subscribed the requisite qualifications.

On motion of Mr. Lee, it was Resolved That each member, the clerk &c. be furnished, during the session, with two daily newspapers, or as many weekly papers as shall be equal to two daily papers.

On motion of Mr. Norbury.
Resolved, That a committee be appointed to wait upon the Senate and inform them that the House is organized and ready to proceed to business. Messrs. Norbury and Hutter were appointed the committee.

On motion of Mr. H. Smith 10 o'clock A. M. was appointed the hour of meeting.

THURSDAY, December 4.
At 12 o'clock Governor Heister sent in the following

MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

In addressing you, fellow citizens, on the present occasion, I derive peculiar satisfaction from the opportunity it affords of congratulating you on the numerous blessings, with which we continue to be so highly favored, by a beneficent Providence. As citizens of the United States we can with pleasure, and feelings of national pride, contemplate the growing prosperity of the country under the administration of the general government.

Fortunate in its exterior relations, enjoying peace, and cultivating a friendly intercourse with the governments of other nations, we view with satisfaction the zeal with which it is also engaged in the prosecution of measures, wisely adopted to cement the union of the various members composing the confederacy, to promote the harmony of the people in the different states, and to afford security against the apprehension of any future dangers from foreign aggressions. Neither as citizens of Pennsylvania, have we any just cause to be discontented with our situation; on the contrary, the returning health of our citizens in those districts lately affected with disease; the satisfaction of the people in the enjoyment of their rights, and their peaceable acquiescence in the administration of laws emanating from their own will; the success attending their enterprise in prosecuting various branches of useful industry; and the abundant productions of the soil which for the last season, have exceeded the experience of any former period, are circumstances eminently calculated to distinguish the goodness of that Being from whose favor they flow, and to call on us for an expression of the profound gratitude we owe for his bounty.

Since the adjournment of the last Legislature the duties, specially entrusted to the executive, have received due and

prompt attention. The loans negotiated with the Bank of Pennsylvania in the year 1816, have been renewed as they severally became due, agreeably to the provisions of the act of March last; and under the power vested in the Governor by that act, two loans have been obtained from the bank of Philadelphia each for fifty thousand dollars, dated respectively on the 2d of June and 10th of October, at an interest of five per cent per annum, and repayable in one year, these being the terms prescribed in the law, and in accordance with the provisions of the character of that institution.

The commissioners appointed by law for fixing a site of the seat of justice in Perry county, were notified of a time and place of meeting, and a report signed by a majority of them, is filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth; copies of which will be delivered with this communication. I have also directed you to be furnished with copies of such papers from the executive authority of other states, as appear to require any agency on the part of the legislature. The present state of the militia, the arsenals and the public arms, will be submitted in the annual report of the adjutant general, and the progress made in the construction of the Union canal, in the erection of the penitentiaries at Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, and the improvement in the navigation of the rivers, will be exhibited in the reports, which the laws require to be made by the managers and commissioners of these several establishments.

The acts of those who have preceded us in the business of legislation, have left little remaining to complete our system of laws, on general principles; but the constant and rapid increase of population; the continual mutation to which all human affairs are subject; and the daily accession of knowledge gained by experience render it necessary occasionally to review in detail, many of the acts that have been passed on general subjects, and conform their provisions to such alterations as a change of circumstances may have rendered necessary. Of the acts of this description I would respectfully recommend to your attention a revision of those relating to the general elections; to those providing for the support and maintenance of the Poor, to the construction of artificial or turnpike roads; and to those which might add the several acts comprising our present system of Education, but that subject has been so often submitted to the legislature in executive communications, and so specially pressed on their attention by the constitution, that it will naturally present itself to your view; and I should consider it an unjustifiable trespass on the time and patience of the enlightened assembly I now address, to ask their attention to any arguments in proof of the position, that to promote knowledge among the people, and inculcate virtue, the natural effect of information, is the proper and most efficient course for giving stability, and securing permanency, to our republican system of government.

A revision of the laws respecting the general elections appears to have become necessary for the purpose of ascertaining, whether, by their present provisions, every citizen entitled to vote, is fully protected in the free exercise of his elective franchise. It has been represented as a subject of complaint, that some persons possessing all other requisite qualifications have been deprived of their votes, by their names being, either accidentally or through design, omitted in the assessment of taxes. The duration of time necessary to constitute a residence to entitle a qualified elector to vote at any particular district, has been so much disputed, and so differently decided, at different times and places, that a legislative provision to settle the question would have a happy influence, not only in the relief it would afford to the judges of elections, but also in preventing the excitement of angry passions, intemperate debate, and unnecessary delay. And it would certainly be an important amendment, as it would essentially contribute to obtaining a fair expression of the public will, if a provision could be adopted, by which our fellow citizens might be secured against the deceptions of designing individuals to which they are exposed at elections in the exercise of their invaluable privilege of voting.

As connected with this subject, I would submit also the propriety of so amending an act, passed on the 24th of March, 1817, entitled, "An act to prevent wagering and betting on elections," as to render its provisions more competent to the object contemplated by its passage. Experience has proved that in its present form it is a dead letter. The practice of betting, instead of diminishing, appears to have increased. The design of the original law being, as stated in its preamble, to prevent immorality and corruption, every effort so to amend as to render it efficacious in producing that important end, will receive the approbation of all, who consider the purity of elections as essential to the preservation of our liberties and republican institutions.

Most of the roads and bridges for which appropriations have been made by the state, are now reported to be completed, and the remainder expected to be finished in the course of the ensuing season. The large capital the state has invested in these establishments, requires the adoption of more efficient measures, than are now provided by Law, for keeping the roads in repair, and securing to government that portion of interest to which it is entitled by the amount of the subscription. A provision to secure these objects appears to be rendered peculiarly necessary by the consideration, that some of the roads have been principally, if not

exclusively, made by the money appropriated by the state.

Sympathy will naturally invite the attention of the legislature to that unfortunate class of people, who through misfortune, being unable to provide for themselves, are compelled by necessity to depend for support on public bounty. The experience now had, may on a general revision of the different acts on this subject, lead to some useful amendments; and for the purpose of obtaining information, as a foundation for further improvement, I would respectfully suggest the duty of the directors of the Almshouse in Philadelphia, and of the several Poor Houses in the state, annually to submit to the legislature a statement, exhibiting the number of paupers, and the average expense of their maintenance, in their respective institutions. If a similar statement could be obtained from the township overseers in those counties where there are no poor houses, it would be an important addition to the stock of knowledge necessary to the formation of a more perfect system. To aid your present deliberations on this interesting subject, I have directed you to be furnished with copies of communications from the directors of the several Poor Houses, in reply to sundry inquiries submitted to them for information in compliance with a request from a sister state.

The approaching election for President and Vice President will take place on the first Wednesday of December 1824, agreeably to the constitution of the United States and the acts of Congress; each state appointing, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the state may be entitled in Congress. By an act of the legislature of Pennsylvania, passed on the 2d of February, 1802 directing the manner, time, and place of holding elections for electors of President and Vice President of the United States, it is enacted, that every citizen qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly, shall vote for the whole number of electors; and by the third section of the act it is further enacted, that the electors, who shall be chosen as aforesaid, shall meet at the seat of government of the state, at twelve o'clock, on the day which is, or may be, directed by the Congress of the United States, and then and there perform the duties enjoined on them by the constitution and laws of the United States. Now it so happens, that the day appointed by Congress for the election of President and Vice President took place at a time, when the legislature of this state is in session; and, as it is essential to the union and harmony of the state, and the liberties of the people, that the election of these high officers should be conducted in as pure and perfect a manner as possible, every vigilance and caution should be observed, not only to preserve its purity, but to avoid even the appearance of extraneous influence arising from executive or legislative interference, or from any other source. Governed by these impressions, I have thought it my duty to notice the subject at this time, and with the single view of suggesting the propriety of altering the existing law of this state, so far as respects the place of meeting of the electors, changing it from the seat of government to some other convenient place. No objection to the proposed alteration can arise, it is presumed, from a contingent necessity of filling up vacancies, should any occur. As the electors are a special body of representatives, chosen immediately by the people themselves, for the temporary and sole purpose of electing these officers, they will be fully competent for the task of performing the duty of filling vacancies, and be equally capable with the legislature, of representing and executing the views of their common constituents in relation to this matter.

Among the various topics of public importance recommended to the legislature, in former communications submitted to their consideration, there are several not yet acted on, and to which I would again respectfully invite your attention particularly an alteration of the militia system, so as to render it less inconvenient to individuals, and less burdensome to the public, by dispensing with one of the days of training, and diminishing the expense, to which in its present form it subjects the treasury;—the repeal or modification of the act imposing a duty on the retailers of foreign merchandise;—the enforcing a more prompt and strict accountability of all officers and agents entrusted with the receipt and expenditure of the public money;—the annual examination of the monied concerns of the treasury, and the more early promulgation of the laws.

Avoiding unnecessary expenses, regulating expenditures by the amount of income, creating no debts, and a reasonable prospect of means to ensure payment, graduating salaries and fees according to the nature of the service to be performed; and guarding against such excess as might tend to excite an unbridled thirst for office, are important duties devolving on legislatures in the administration of the fiscal concerns of governments, more especially of republics. The reduction of salaries that took place during the session of 1820 and 1821, in conformity with these maxims of political economy, has furnished practical evidence of its utility, in the annual saving of several thousand dollars to the treasury in meeting its engagements; and the beneficial effects of the act regulating fees are still more sensibly felt by the people, in the relief it has afforded from the oppressive costs to which they had been exposed by the law, as it stood prior to the adoption of that measure. It will rest with the legislature to decide whether, in any of the cases of costs or salaries, the public interest would be promoted by a still further retrenchment. So far as applications for office may be considered a safe criterion by which to judge of their amount, we have abundant evidence that the standard at which they are now fixed, are not too low.

From the statement of the finances of the Commonwealth for the present year, furnished by the Auditor General, and his estimate of the probable receipts at the treasury and demands on the same for ordinary purposes during the ensuing year, copies of which are herewith transmitted, it appears that the receipts after paying the ordinary expenses of government, and the interest on loans during the present financial

year, leaves a surplus of upwards of fifty thousand dollars; and according to his estimate for the ensuing year, ending on the 30th of November 1824, the receipts will be sufficient to discharge the demands for like objects and leave a surplus of more than seventy thousand dollars. It is universally admitted that public prosperity is essentially promoted by the improvement of roads and rivers. Whilst the application of national or state resources to these objects facilitates intercourse, and relieves the farmer and manufacturer from the burden of expensive transportation, it strengthens the ties of union and binds communities together, by the having cement of mutual interest. Pennsylvania has not been remiss in her attention to this subject. With a liberality highly honorable, her legislature has at different times, appropriated large sums of money in aid of turnpikes, bridges and other improvements. The whole sum thus appropriated from the year 1816, to the period when I entered upon the duties of the executive office amounted to \$2,423,287, of which there was paid during the same period, 1,960,908 dollars, leaving a balance due on the 30th of November 1823, of 462,379 dollars.

To meet the appropriations made by the legislature at the time mentioned, recourse was had to loans, of which there remained also unpaid on the 30th of November 1820, the sum of 480,000 dollars, making the aggregate amount of debt at that period 942,379 dollars.

In prosecuting the system of improvement patronized by the legislature, the stock of several of the companies proved inadequate to the expense of completing the roads which they had commenced, and some of them had contracted large debts which they were unable to pay. As, therefore, in their unfinished state, roads and improvements were comparatively useless, and justice required that the labourer who had faithfully fulfilled his part of the contract, should be compensated for his services, it was deemed expedient to make additional appropriations; and for these and other improvements, considered by the legislature of sufficient importance to be provided for, 805,680 dollars were granted by an act passed on the 26th of March 1821, entitled "An act for the improvement of state." The ordinary revenue being insufficient to meet the demands arising from the system of improvement which the representatives of the people thus thought proper to authorize, it became necessary to devise additional means; and as the policy of disposing of part of the bank stock or other stocks of the Commonwealth was doubted, the executive was directed to borrow one million of dollars, at an interest not exceeding five per cent. These facts show that the state of Pennsylvania has not been un mindful of improvements. Whilst, however, as one of her citizens, I feel a becoming pride in the consciousness that she has not been tardy in the career of enterprise, it would be unjust to arrogate any merit to myself, or claim a share of the praise which is due to others. The system of improvement now nearly completed, commenced with my predecessors. The first act by which roads and bridges received the sanction of the state, and the aid of its funds, was passed on the 17th March 1806. That act was followed up by others prior to my time; and although appropriations were made by the act of 1821, for improving the navigation of various creeks and rivers as well as opening and improving roads other than turnpikes, yet nearly half the million loan was necessary to discharge debts contracted prior to the year 1821, leaving out of view the amount of loans obtained during the same period, which still remain unpaid.

Since the date of the law for the improvement of the state, passed in March, 1821, \$236,280 have been granted by different acts of the legislature, for the use of various literary and benevolent institutions, and for the encouragement and promotion of sundry improvements, exclusive of 50,000 dollars granted by an act of the last session, for improving the navigation of the Susquehanna from the town of Columbia to the Maryland line, payable by instalments not exceeding 10,000 dollars in one year. And within the same period 228,709 dollars have been paid in discharge of these several grants, exclusive of 7000 dollars which the commissioners for clearing the Susquehanna have received at different times, on account of their first instalment, agreeably to the terms of the act under which they hold their appointments, and by which the appropriation was made.

These objects of improvement being now nearly all completed, and the appropriations paid as far as they have become due, the ordinary revenue, with a proper regard to economy, the credit of the state and its abundant resources and means judiciously applied, and prudently managed, with the aid of wise regulations and salutary laws, will it is confidently expected, unless some unforeseen exigency occurs, be fully adequate to meet the public expenditures of the commonwealth, extinguish its existing debts within a reasonable period of time, and supercede the necessity of resorting to taxation, or imposing any new or additional burdens on the people.

And now gentlemen, you will permit me in the conclusion to bid you a last and affectionate farewell. In retiring from the station I at present occupy, I carry with me the consciousness of having discharged the various duties committed to my trust, with true devotion to the interest of my country, and according to the best of the abilities with which I have been endowed by Providence. Anxious for the maintenance of harmony and friendly intercourse with the other branches of government, it was matter of serious regret to me, that my judgment led to conclusions differing from those entertained by the legislature, relative to certain measures in which I was called to exercise the constitutional power, vested in the executive, of approving or returning with objections. Impressed, as I am with a sense of human fallibility, I will not pretend to say that my opinions, on these occasions, may not have been in error; but I can truly say, that they were the result of deliberate reflection, formed agreeably to what I conceived to be the true construction of the constitution, and the best interests of our constituents.

Having been for nearly fifty years occasionally engaged in various highly responsible stations in the service of my country, having witnessed its progress from colonial vassalage, to independence and sovereignty, it is with the most sincere pleasure, that on quitting the theatre of public action, I can congratulate you, and our fellow citizens at large, on the propitious situation in which it is now placed. And I avail myself of the occasion to afford of repeating my fervent prayers to the Almighty Ruler of the Universe, under whose superintending influence it has attained its present eminence, that he may continue to cherish it with his fostering care, preserving its citizens in the free enjoyment of their just rights and republican institutions, until all earthly governments shall be terminated by the consummation of time.

JOSEPH HESTER.

December 4, 1823.

About 9 o'clock, last Thursday evening, the stores of Mr. George A. McDonald, Mr. A. Hallock and Mr. Hodges, in Dock street, were broken open before the watch was set, and sundry articles stolen therefrom. Some part of the goods was found by a person passing that way, and taken to the office of Alderman Huns. It has been ascertained that the remainder were taken into Southwark.

Capt. Dallas has been appointed to the command of the U. S. ship John Adams, about sailing from Norfolk, for Thompson's Island.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

Among numerous letters received by the London press, since his arrival at Berlin, are the following from the Kingdom, "for the republic of the Rhine," those who have died since the 7th of March, in the support of God's cause and mine. The formation of a junta to resist such a tyrannical government of the altar, the throne and the country of the last accounts from Paris, under the name of Ruten had surrendered.

The Inquisition is re-established in Spain, the General of the Capuchins appeared at the tribunal.

It would appear by the Morning Chronicle of the 30th of October, that a general election is to be held in the Kingdom of Spain. The Chronicle states, that the Emperor Alexander, recalled all his accredited agents from the Kingdom, and an expedition is forthwith to be sent from Spain under the flag of that nation, to the Republic of Colombia. This expedition is to consist of twelve thousand soldiers, including Spaniards, but fitted out at the expense of France, and attended by French artillery, and engineers, and the necessary number of priests and missionaries, who may by bribery, fraud, and force, prepare the way for tyranny. Some other papers in alluding to this subject, remark, that England will make a stand against any attack on South America by Russia.

The Duke of Belluno has refused the appointment as ambassador to the Court of Vienna. The coronation of Pope Leo XII took place on the 5th of October.

The King of Portugal has prohibited the entrance of all foreign newspapers into his Kingdom. The great council of Geneva, have passed a law suspending the liberty of the press, for one year. On the 9th of August, a fire broke out in an establishment belonging to the United Kingdom, at Serepta, by which three-fourths of the whole settlement was laid in ashes.

Accounts from Stockholm of the 10th of October, mention that Mr. Hughes, the American Charge d'Affaires, would set out in a few days for St. Petersburg, on a mission to the Russian government.

The Banks of Bristol have followed the example of the Bank of England, and are closing at four per cent.

The gallant Riego had been tried and sentenced to death. The accusation on which he was tried was for having voted as a deputy of the Cortes for the deposition of the King, during his banishment to Cadix, and the nomination of a regent.

Many members of the late Cortes had fled to Gibraltar on their way to England, and were waiting an opportunity to depart for the United States.

One of the late London papers says, "We have authority to state, that the Western Mail has no preachers of the names of Smith and Huns employed by their Society at Liverpool."

On the 27th of October, a duel was fought in a field near Turnham Green, England, between J. V. Esq. of New York, and H. M. Esq. late of the East German Legion. After three shots, the former was twice slightly wounded, and then an agreement was effected. The dispute arose in consequence of some reflections against the policy of the American nation.

The 93d Highlanders, under the command of Sir Charles Gordon, were to embark immediately at Cork, for D. marra.

The ship Meteor, on board of which was the Right Rev. Bishop H. Hart, of New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 28th of October.

Mr. Walter Scott's new novel is called "The Pirate's Well."

There is at present exhibiting in the Regent Rooms, London, an American slave, in height nearly 20 feet high. This extraordinary, beautiful and stupendous plant, flowers but once in one hundred years! and has at present 2,000 leaves upon it.

AWFUL SHIPWRECK.

Loss of the American Schooner Patriot.—The ship Patriot, Captain Bunker, sailed from New York on the 19th September, having been chartered by Samuel L. Darrell Esq. for a voyage to this island, with a cargo of corn, meal and sugar.


On the 28th in latitude about 37, she encountered a dreadful gale from the southward; the sea running tremendously high, broke frequently over the vessel, and the gale continued to increase, the balance mainmast, under which she was lying, split and was in an instant blown from the ship, which obliged them to put her before the wind. At 4 P. M. the wind moderated, and suddenly shifted to the North West, blowing a perfect hurricane; in attempting to boat the ship was torn to shreds by the violence of the storm. The vessel thus exposed between the two conflicting elements (the wind blowing from the North West, and the sea running from the southward) became unmanageable, and was upset by a heavy sea before the masts could be cut away; she lay on her beam ends nearly an hour, when the mainmast fortunately gave way and she righted, completely water logged. It was then discovered that Stephen Joy, one of the seamen, was missing from the wreck, and shortly after, Francis Collier, another of the crew, was swept off by the sea. In this dreadful situation they remained till the second instant, exhausted by famine and fatigue, expecting every hour would witness them in yawning abyss—the horrors of night were now rendered more awful by the roaring and flailing of the waters which broke around them and the offering a spectacle at which, the stoutest heart must shudder—numerous large sharks were continually drawn to the vessel, and apparently excited by the distress of the unfortunate crew, were impatient at the delay which yet withheld from them their expected prey. On the last moment, day the American Brig Sparan, captain, arrived here on Friday from Bath, was observed standing towards the wreck. Each was served standing towards the wreck. Each was served standing towards the wreck. Each was served standing towards the wreck.

The effect of this sudden appearance of assistance for succour on minds not lost in despair, that it was long before they could be persuaded of its reality. The Spartan having reached the Patriot, Capt. Delano took the men on board the Patriot, and being bestowed on them all the attention they required; and on being brought to this port, the Consul of the United States also rendered every kindness and assistance which a colder desire of office, or the feelings of humanity, could dictate. The schooner Diana from New York, a faster sailer than the Patriot sailed a few hours before her. We hope she may yet arrive safe; but apprehensions may be reasonably entertained.

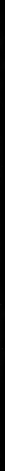
MURDER OF MURRAY.

From conversation with the half brother of this unfortunate man, Mr. B. B. B. (says the Evening Gazette) we have learnt some additional particulars respecting him, which are not known to the public. Murray it appears, came to the country from Ireland, in 1801, at the age of 20 years, and since that time has lived and laboured in Massachusetts. He was an educated, and good working young man, of gentle temper, and good habits. Within the last four years, he had been employed at the east iron foundry of General Leach, at Easton, and by various employers. He had by four hundred and seventy dollars, a description of South America being read to him at his own request, he resolved to go to see a pressing however an anxious desire first to see his brother then absent at New Orleans. He left his occupation about three weeks since, and departed for New York with the money, intending to visit his brother from that port. Having the day previous visited Mr. B. B. B. family, he should have returned home at home, thinks he should have returned him from his purpose.

On Monday, the 11th inst., the body of a man was found floating in the water near the wharf of the New York and England Steamship Company. The body was found by a person passing that way, and taken to the office of Alderman Huns. It has been ascertained that the remainder were taken into Southwark.



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